

OVERSEAS FORCE TO BE 2,000,000

Of This Number Uncle Sam Will Send 800,000 Infantrymen.

The War Department is planning to send more than 800,000 infantrymen to France. On the basis of two infantrymen to one artilleryman, the ratio preserved in the organization of the new divisions, this will mean that at the very least one overseas force will number 1,200,000 men.

Of the more than a million and a half the United States will send under arms the remainder will be retained in the United States as depot troops from which the National Expeditionary forces will be filled.

This statement, the first authoritative indication of the actual number of fighters to go abroad, was contained in a bulletin from the Committee on Public Information yesterday.

Officials have hitherto maintained strict silence on the matter, and yesterday no further information as to the time or order of the moving of troops was permitted to be published.

100,000 Men a Month.

It is known, however, that one hundred thousand men a month can be transported to Europe and kept in supplies there with the shipping now available. It is also known that the shipping facilities are available, and it has always been insisted that they would, this will mean that the 1,200,000 men will be in Europe within the year.

The bulletin of the Committee on Public Information in which this statement was contained, related to the cost of the equipment of infantrymen.

Each man's full equipment to start with will cost \$150.00, divided as follows: Clothing, etc., \$101.21; eating utensils, etc., \$27.79; and fighting equipment, \$21.00.

The estimates of cost given for infantrymen only, and only those who are to go to France are mentioned. Figure on a basis of \$90.00, it will cost in round numbers \$150,000.00 for infantry equipment alone.

These figures do not of course include transportation, subsistence, medical supplies, ammunition, etc., except that on the item of ammunition each man is furnished, as a starter, with 300 cartridges.

NAVY TO PURCHASE ON BROADER SCALE

Trade Bodies' Officials in Capital Confer with McGowan.

Business men of the country are to supply the government, at least so far as the Navy Department is concerned, for the conduct of the war, upon a broad scale than has been possible through the Council of National Defense, its advisory commission and its committees, according to announcement made here last night.

Officials of the Council of Commerce of the United States and Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General and chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the navy, have worked out a plan by which commercial organizations and trade bodies of a national, State and local character will receive notice from the Navy Department in the future, of proposed purchases.

Manufacturers and other dealers in supplies will be informed through these organizations of the needs of the navy. These needs include groceries, dry goods, equipment for ships, furniture, musical instruments, arms, ammunition, appliances, radio apparatus, and other electronic material, stationery, clothing, lumber, chemicals, drugs, paints, steel, hardware and hundreds of other items.

The plan is a part of the movement of the United States has been meeting in Washington, in executive committee, board of directors, and other gatherings, in the hope of being able to assist the government in supplying its needs for the war by reason of their expert knowledge of the industries of the country.

Many leading officials have come to Washington to live for the duration of the war. In a statement issued last night, Admiral McGowan said that the new arrangement will result in the purchase of supplies for the navy in a more far-reaching manner than previously.

FRENCH STAFF HEAD LANDS IN U. S. PORT

Accompanying Young American Girl Tells of Devastated Noyon.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 19.—A member of the French general staff was one of the sixty passengers brought to this port today aboard a passenger vessel.

Accompanying her was Miss Dorothy Treat Arnold, a daughter of Benjamin Walworth Arnold, of Albany. She had been very active behind the lines in France, driving a motor truck, and assisting in transporting the wounded.

Miss Arnold was stationed at Noyon, where the devastation wrought by the Germans just prior to their retreat was a picture of taking nature. She explained today that in some areas the Germans had accomplished complete destruction, while in adjoining sections only the normal effect of war was visible, the invaders apparently having been driven out before they could accomplish their purpose.

U. S. BAN ON STEEL HURTS JAP INDUSTRY

Shipbuilding Said to Be Retarded in Island Kingdom.

(By the International News Service.)

Tokyo, Aug. 19.—The ban of the United States on the exportation of steel to Japan is now being felt keenly, and the Ken Sei Kai, or opposition party, has sent a cable message to Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, urging him to make efforts to relieve the situation. Viscount Ishii is asked to open negotiations at Washington to have the embargo lifted.

The shipbuilding industry was hit hard when the steel exportation was suspended and is now at a standstill. Industrial officials have followed in various other industries, nearly all of which fear eventual ruin if something is not done to relieve the present conditions.

INCOMING SHIP TORPEDO MARK

Death Dealer Hurlled at Vessel Missed by Only Six Feet.

(By the International News Service.)

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 19.—A passenger ship was also here today narrowly missed being hit by a torpedo, according to some of the passengers aboard. They added that the vain attack was made off the Irish coast and that the missile passed by the vessel by only a margin of about six feet. Officers of the vessel refuse to affirm or deny the story.

The passengers, also, related that they saw what they believed to be British patrol boats carrying out a mine destroying expedition. A large number of the mines, they declared, were destroyed.

The American tank steamer *Montana*, torpedoed by a German submarine July 31, went to her watery grave in less than a minute after she was hit, according to twenty-one survivors of the vessel, who arrived here today, aboard a passenger vessel. The torpedo registered a clean hit in the stern, separating that portion of the ship from the stem. So heavy was the explosion that every bit of wreckage was driven below the surface, affording the survivors not a particle of wreckage to assist them in remaining on the surface pending the arrival of a rescue vessel.

Crew Caught in Suction.

The survivors were Capt. George Stratton, First Officer Arthur B. Hansen and twenty of the crew. The sinking was related that following her voyage from New York the *Montana* had touched at two British ports and was bound for a third when torpedoed twenty miles off the coast. A sharp lookout had been maintained but not the slightest indication of a submarine had been observed.

The shock of the striking torpedo coming so unexpectedly found twenty-four of the crew below decks, and the water rushing through the gap rent by the missile drowned them like rats.

The tanker was virtually blown apart from the water and everyone on deck hurled into the sea. As the vessel went down the suction drew them beneath the surface and in the desperate struggle to reach air the strength of some of the men was all but exhausted. The stronger swimmers aided their companions in remaining afloat but an excruciating expense of an hour had to be endured before a British patrol boat rescued them.

WOMEN TO PLAY MAJOR ROLES TO AID WAR

In This Prospect Government Will Devote Study to Problem.

The prospect that government officials will be forced to recruit thousands of women as well as men to fill the ranks in munition factories, if the war is of long duration, has caused a minute study to be made of the health, welfare, efficiency and conditions of labor in British munition industries. These officials of the Navy League, begun by the Council of National Defense, the information not only of the government, but of the laboring masses generally. The results of the investigation are to be made public from time to time insofar as they may be applicable to conditions in the United States.

Report made public today based upon the survey of the British Ministry of Munitions workers committee, shows that with special reference to wages, the health and efficiency of the workers in the munition plants are influenced by the earnings, and that output, which has been closely investigated, has an indication of fatigue, may be influenced by the wage system in effect.

"Generally speaking," says the report, "payment by time alone has no direct influence in stimulating the inclination to work while payment by the piece does have such an influence. Thus in one factory seventeen girls drilling fuses and working on the time-wage basis, in one week increased their output by twenty-four per cent on the day shift and forty per cent on the night shift over their output when working on the time-wage basis. On the whole night work is regarded as undesirable, although there is no significant difference in output between day and night shifts managed on the discontinuous system which is preferred to continuous night work, the latter being productive of definitely less output."

ADMIT UNION MEN IN OPEN HAT SHOPS

Return to Factories Ends Boycott of Sixteen Years.

(By the International News Service.)

Danbury, Conn., Aug. 19.—The United Hatters of North America will be allowed to seek employment in the open shop factories of D. E. Leach, Inc., in this city, the Croft & Knapp Hat Company, of South Norwalk, the Walkill Hat Company, Peckskill, N. Y.; Knox Hat Company, Brooklyn; Scholte & Co., Guyer Hat Company & Co., Roorlofs Hat Company, and others.

Heretofore the union has not allowed its members to work in these shops. Because the United Hatters of North America withdrew the union batters from D. E. Leach's factory sixteen years ago followed the boycott which won fame in the Federal courts and the subsequent verdict in favor of Mr. Leach.

Death Promise Unfulfilled.

New York, Aug. 19.—Sidney Greenfield, 19 years, a chauffeur, told the police he would attend to the three men who shot him early today. He died a few hours later in a hospital. Two revolvers, one an automatic were found on him.

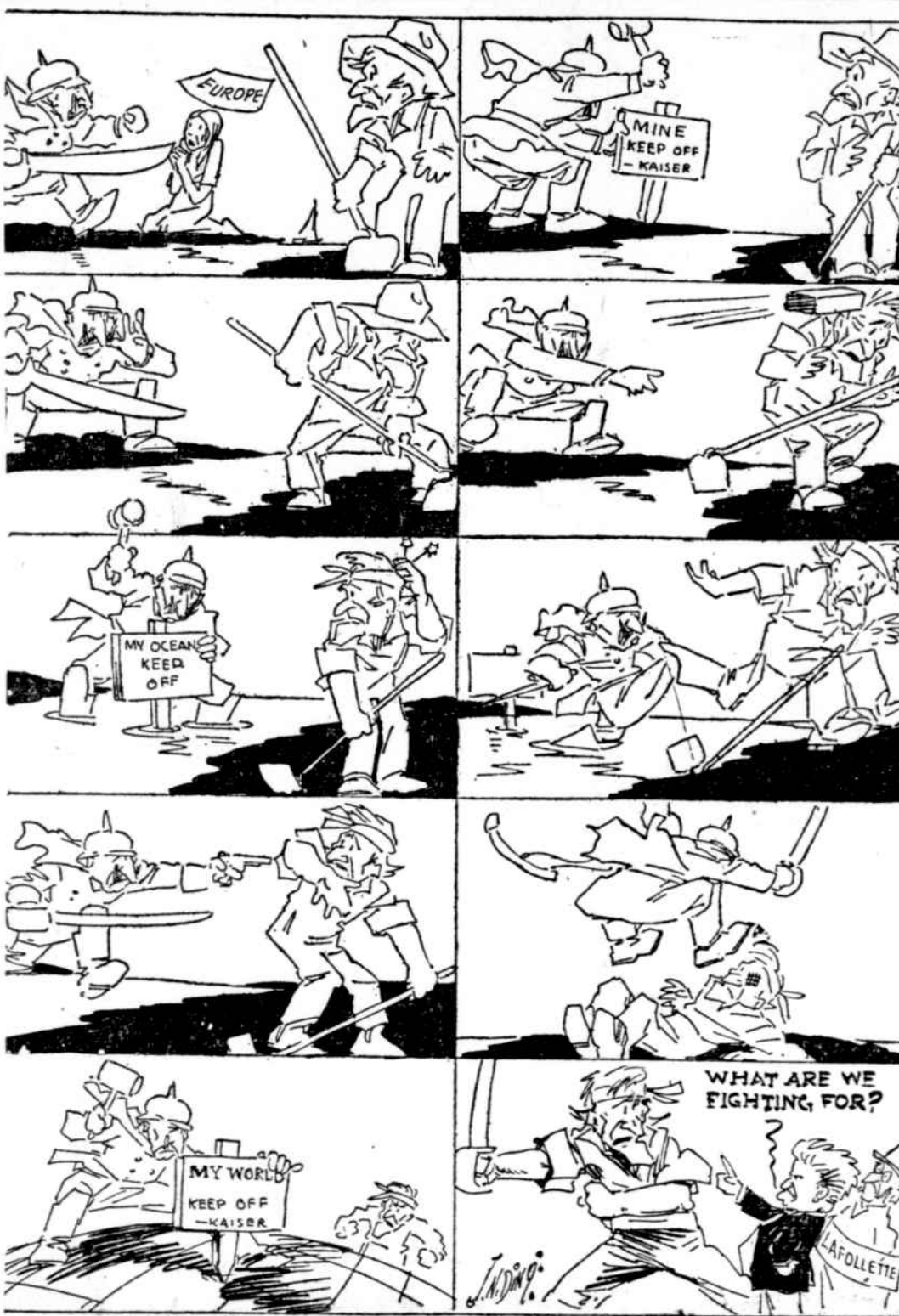
CLOSES RUMANIAN SCHOOLS.

Zurich, Aug. 19.—The Hungarian government has ordered the closing of all Rumanian schools and seminaries in Hungary on the ground that they are spreading disloyalty said a telegram from Budapest today.

BRITISH ENLISTING NEGROES.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The British recruiting mission here announced today that it is attempting to raise a battalion of negroes, subjects of Great Britain, in Chicago.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?



PLAN TO STOP NAVY DISPUTE DUTCH VESSELS

Officials of League Anxious to End Daniels-Thompson Row.

Efforts are being made to settle the differences between Joseph Daniels, secretary of the Navy League, and Robert E. Thompson, a prominent retired officer has undertaken to clear up what he believes to be due to an entire misunderstanding between the two men. Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy.

Little hopes are held out of bringing the two men together, however, so bitter is the feeling between them engendered by their recent sharp exchanges.

It was suggested yesterday that the probable solution of the problem would be a full meeting of the directors of the Navy League at which the character of both Col. Thompson and the Secretary of the Navy would be lauded. It has been suggested that Col. Thompson might be induced to remove himself to a more honorary and less active connection with the league and that the complete force of the league's policy, responsible for the publicity which caused Mr. Daniels to bar the league from the navy, would be changed.

Daniels Stands Pat.

The officers interested in these efforts are anxious to have the matter brought to a head before the next meeting of the league. Most of the officers of the navy have great admiration for Col. Thompson. Also there is a growing sentiment of respect for Mr. Daniels in the service—a sentiment that was not there when he assumed office and proceeded to kick over some of the oldest traditions of the navy.

Mr. Daniels yesterday remained firm in his determination to have nothing to do with the Navy League and to rely on the Department of the Navy to handle any statement that may appear libelous or treasonable.

THIEF RIFLES STOCK OF 'MAISON BARRE'

Silks to Value of \$2,000 Are Reported Stolen.

More than \$2,000 worth of silks, afternoon gowns, and various other expensive articles of women's wear, were stolen from the "Maison Barre", 1290 Connecticut avenue, between 1140 Saturday night and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by a thief who gained entrance through a first floor skylight.

The loss was reported to the police by Miss Roy L. Killen, proprietress of the shop, which is patronized by some of the most exclusive members of Washington's society.

Among the articles reported stolen were afternoon gowns, silk tea kimonos and many silk waists. There were about fifty pieces taken. Every effort is being made to apprehend the thief.

Bernstorff Made Ambassador.

Berlin, via Zurich, Aug. 19.—The "Taegliche Rundschau" states positively that Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, was named yesterday as ambassador to Turkey.

Draft Reno's Mayor; He Scorns Exemption

Reno, Nev., Aug. 19.—Reno is the first city in the West to lose its mayor in the army draft. Roy Frisch, alderman, who is also acting mayor, qualified for the exemption board and claim exemption as a civil officer said.

"There will be plenty of men left for aldermen and mayor, but Uncle Sam seems to need soldiers. Therefore, I will not claim exemption."

SHOT BY RACE STARTER.

New York, Aug. 19.—Cornelius Cleary, 29, an engineer, was accidentally shot and killed this afternoon at Madison Park, Staten Island, by First Sergeant Robert Allen, of the United States Marine Corps, who was acting as a starter of foot races. The shot entered Cleary's forehead.

EXPECT GERMAN NAVAL ATTACK

War Experts Base Prediction on Recent Appearance of Mine Sweepers.

The German high seas fleet, long locked in its harbors, is about to launch a great naval offensive, according to intimations received in administration circles here.

War experts have predicted that Germany would send out her fleet only as a last, desperate measure—since defeat of the fleet would mean off defeat and bring about peace.

The intimations received here that she now contemplates doing so are based on the fact that within the last few weeks large fleets of a new type of mine-sweepers, in reality combination mine-sweepers and destroyers, have been seen sent out of the German North Sea ports, far into the North Atlantic, to clear a way for the battleships.

War Vessels Sighted.

Entire fleets of these vessels have come out, however, and have been seen by the captains of fishing vessels, trawlers and merchant ships which have put into English ports. Their activities have been reported to the Navy Department here, word of them first being contained, it is reported, in the dispatches of Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American flotilla in foreign waters.

Taken as an evidence of the dying hold of the Hohenzollerns, the reports of the activity of these German vessels and the plainly implied object of their work—to clear a way for the German Dreadnoughts and battlecruisers, have caused much interest and led to a great deal of work by the naval strategy board here.

There is some unofficial discussion of the possibility of American battleships being sent abroad to co-operate with the English grand fleet and possibly the French fleet should the Germans come out.

The description of the new vessels reaching here is most interesting. They are built on destroyers, except that they are larger, stocky and have an unusually high bow. Their bridges are high, as in the case of destroyers, and they carry a high, rakish masts equipped with wireless and other signaling apparatus.

The most striking feature, however, is the heavy armament they carry. There is a high caliber gun on the bridge, in the case of the destroyers, while lighter guns are posted both astern and abeam.

All along this front, while the troops in the first line beat off blow after blow, the entire force went calmly on consolidating their new conquests.

5,000 GERMAN DEAD AT BATTLE OF LENS

Casualties Show Increased Proportion of Young Soldiers.

(By Agency Radio to L. N. S.)

Paris, Aug. 19.—The war correspondent of the *Liber* estimates the German losses in killed and wounded in the battle of Lens at 5,000. Few prisoners were taken. The proportion of the young classes fighting in the German ranks increase with every battle. In the case of the German machine gun troops, the fighting was the most desperate character, however, especially at Disgrachten, where the Germans defended their bridge-head with savage ferocity. The French made the first charge of the war, inflicting terrible losses in the bayonet fighting. When a supporting wave followed the first storming detachments, they found only dead, with pierced breasts and heads.

French Stick to Post.

Wounded French soldiers declare that the drumming preceding the infantry attack wiped out most of the German machine gun troops. The fighting was of the most desperate character, however, especially at Disgrachten, where the Germans defended their bridge-head with savage ferocity. The French made the first charge of the war, inflicting terrible losses in the bayonet fighting. When a supporting wave followed the first storming detachments, they found only dead, with pierced breasts and heads.

Could Stop U-Boats.

It is an open secret that the U-boats have been slipping out through the three-mile strip along the Norwegian coast ever since the patrol vessel *Noria* was captured. The U-boats have been slipping out through the three-mile strip along the Norwegian coast ever since the patrol vessel *Noria* was captured. The U-boats have been slipping out through the three-mile strip along the Norwegian coast ever since the patrol vessel *Noria* was captured.

WAR VISITORS HERE CLOSELY SCRUTINIZED

Admittance Regulations to Vital Building Made More Rigid.

Precautions for more elaborate than usual are taken Saturday and Sunday to guard the State, War and Navy Building. Officials deny that there is any particular reason for caution, but persons entering the building are required to explain the small number of prisoners taken.

"The Prussian Guard, utilized for a supreme counter attack, is decimated and strewn in heaps opposite the Canadian lines."

GEN. CROWDER HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Tossed Against Top and Face Cut and Bruised.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Frederick, Md., Aug. 19.—Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder was this afternoon, cut and bruised about the face, when he was tossed against the top of his automobile as the machine was swung abruptly to the side of the road in an effort to avoid an obstruction. The eye glasses of General Crowder were shattered, the fragments lacerating his nose.

The injuries were dressed by Dr. J. W. Harmon of Frederick and were not serious. Gen. Crowder and his party was en route to Harpers Ferry.

Dresses to Be Tighter, Paris Dressmakers Decree

Paris, Aug. 19.—Dress styles of the coming season are designed to economize on woolen fabrics as much as possible.

The Master Dressmakers' Association of Paris, has decided that not more than five and three-quarter yards of cloth shall be used in making a dress. This compares with an average of ten or twelve yards two years ago, and of seven yards last year.

U. S. MUST GIVE SIXTEEN BILLIONS IN ONE YEAR

New Treasury Estimates Just Sent to Congress Call for Extra Budget of \$11,000,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, must have more than \$16,000,000,000 for the conduct of the war by the end of next June. This information was brought forth last night, following the sending to the House Ways and Means Committee, Saturday, of Treasury estimates, embracing a new war budget bill, calling for approximately \$11,000,000,000.

Some time ago the various government departments of the United States estimated that their expenditures on account of the war would figure up \$10,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1918.

ALLIES SMASH TEUTON ATTACK

British and French Retain Captured Positions on Flanders Front.

(By the International News Service.)

London, Aug. 19.—This was another bloody Sabbath on the Western front. In the very area through which nearly four years ago the Kaiser's legions rushed in their headlong march on Paris, and where they later halted in their equally headlong retreat and "dug in," Britons and Frenchmen today parried blow after blow aimed at dislodging them from the last three miles of the Flanders front. The front from the sand dunes around Dixmude down to the crater-dotted, blood-soaked fields on both sides of Ypres, the troops of the Bavarian crown prince stormed forward in unceasing attacks. They bit granite everywhere. There was no shaking the dogged British hold, no denting the tenacious French wall of flesh and steel.

With losses that most figures they had to concede at the end of the day that the entire gains, including Langemarck, cannot be wrested back.

Toward dawn, northwest of Lens, they tried with equal bitterness and fury, and with equal failure, to win back some of the important hilly ground. The Canadians stood firm as rock.

All along this front, while the troops in the first line beat off blow after blow, the entire force went calmly on consolidating their new conquests.

New violent thrusts were launched by the Germans north of the Aisne and in the Champagne. Everywhere they were sent back by the French bayonets and the famous "seventy-fives."

Artillery Duels Continued.

Toward afternoon there were indications of a flare-up of fighting between the German line and the British and Verdun sectors.

On the almost forgotten center of the Somme sector, on both sides of St. Quentin, the British made important gains by raiding operations today, foreshadowing a resumption of the "big push" on this front. They stormed some German trenches near Hingnons.

For the south, in the Priest's wood, the French launched a successful attack. The Teutons made two vain assaults at widely separated points. Along the entire front the German heavy guns roared furiously all day. The gun duels on the Verdun front were especially violent.

"Mound of Corpses."

Describing the counter-attacks the *Matin* says: "Soon after 10 o'clock half the enemy division furiously rushed from the Cite Saint-Auguste and was broken against the impenetrable steel wall of the British barrage fire. A mound of corpses now forms a greenish splash in the liquid mud of the plain, marking the spot where the tide of assailants flowed and ebb."

"Some prisoners say they had been sent to the firing line in discipline, one because he had not shown sufficient energy in shouting admiration when the Kaiser recently reviewed his regiment."

"Merciless violence in hand to hand fighting and the fact that the Germans ordered the men to fighting explain the small number of prisoners taken."

"The Prussian Guard, utilized for a supreme counter attack, is decimated and strewn in heaps opposite the Canadian lines."

SAVE MISSIONARIES FROM BANDIT ATTACK

American Officers Rescue Dozen Other Foreigners in China.

Peking, Aug. 17.—Twelve American missionaries and a dozen other foreigners, mostly women and children, who were seized by Chinese bandits at Tabul, a town about one hundred and sixty miles northwest of Peking, have been rescued.

Capt. C. B. Matthews and Lieut. Thomas M. Luby, of the Marine Corps, and attached to the Peking Legation left Kalkan early this month with a detachment of Chinese soldiers to bring out the besieged.

MAIL FLAT, NOT ROLLED

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"All-Prize Home Subscription Club"

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